

Attila was not a Hun



by Miles Mathis

First published August 7, 2025

I was the first one to tell you Genghis Khan was really Phoenician, real name George Kohen. He wasn't a Mongol and wasn't from Asia. They made up that whole story. Well, we find a similar thing with Attila the Hun, 700 years earlier. It is basically the same story twice. We know they love to recycle these fakes.

They have actually tried to rewrite the old Attila story even more recently, making him a Mongol as well. Most people don't even know that.

In the 18th century, French scholar [Joseph de Guignes](#) became the first to propose a link between the Huns and the [Xiongnu](#) people, who lived in northern China from the 3rd century BC to the late 1st century AD. [3] Since Guignes's time, considerable scholarly effort has been devoted to investigating such a connection.

Also see this depiction of him by sculptor George S. Stuart for the Museum of Ventura County.



A Mongol, down to the cheekbones. Doesn't really match the old painting above, does it? Why would they do this? I guess the old lies were wearing thin, so they needed to come up with some new ones. The usual.

If you read the Wikipedia page on Attila or the Huns, you find almost nothing is known about Attila or the Huns. They came out of nowhere, conquered half the world, then disappeared in about 75 years, leaving barely a trace. But what you do notice at Wiki is the heavy misdirection, starting with the name Attila. They have a whole section on this, telling you the name is German, Gothic, Turkish, Mongolian, or Russian. But we know that can't be right since many famous Modern Italians have the name Attilio. We saw one of them recently in my papers. Are we supposed to believe they were all named for this Hun of the fifth century? Even worse for these fake mainstream historians and etymologists is that it is known the name comes from the Roman name Atilius, predating Attila the Hun. See the Roman consul Marcus Atilius Regulus, hero of the First Punic War of 264BC, 700 years before Attila the Hun. Wikipedia again lies about him, hiding his family and telling us he was a Plebeian. But Plebeians didn't become consuls. That is the same old lie it is today. Regulus was a Patrician, meaning he came from old Phoenician stock arrived in Italy from Troy via Carthage, see the *Aeneid*. So he wasn't a Mongol, a Turk, or a Hun, and neither was Attila.

We do get a nearly invisible clue on this same Wikipedia page for Huns, one no one but me would notice.

The name *Hun* is attested in classical European sources as Greek *Οὔννοι* (*Ounnoi*) and Latin *Hunni* or *Chuni*. [26] John Malalas records their name as *Οὔννα* (*Ounna*). [27] Another possible Greek variant may be *Χοῦνοι* (*Khounoi*), although this group's identification with the Huns is disputed. [28] Classical sources also frequently use the names of older and unrelated

steppe nomads instead of the name *Hun*, calling them *Massagetae*, *Scythians*, and *Cimmerians*, among other names. [29]

Do you see it? Take your time.

It is the Greek variant *Khounoi*. In Hebrew you drop vowels, so what do you have left? KHN. Or? . . . *Kohen*.

You just need eyes to see.

This explains why Attila never attacked Byzantium: the Kohens were Komnenes and the Komnenes already ran Byzantium. That is admitted a few centuries later, but we may assume it was already true in the time of Attila. Don't believe me? Well, let's pull up another famous guy, the Emperor Justinian the Great, from about a century after Attila. Was he a Komnene? Not according to mainstream historians. According to them, the Emperor of half the known world at the time came from nowhere. He was an adopted peasant, family name unknown. He was adopted by his uncle Justin, so they called him Justinian. This is what they expect us to believe. His real name was allegedly Petrus Sabbatius, or *Pete Saturday*. No, seriously. That's what they decided to go with. Pete Saturday. It was that or Man Friday, and Defoe had beat them to that one. His uncle Justin had already been Emperor, and we are told he had been a swineherd before becoming commander of the Imperial Guard and then Roman Emperor. As you do. At least he wasn't a possum trapper.

Both Justin and Justinian allegedly had curly blond hair like the previous Emperor Domitian, though that doesn't really come through here:



Strange Justinian would look just like Domitian, though Justinian was allegedly from Thracian swineherds while Domitian was from gens Flavia and the Sabines who founded Rome. But whatever, you aren't supposed to ask any questions. Just memorize this for the test later.

For myself, I assume they both were Phoenicians of the highest class, and that Justinian was a Komnene/Kohen like Attila. Otherwise why the ridiculous misdirection about his ancestry? Likewise for Attila, since there would be no reason to make up these absurd stories if he weren't Phoenician. They point to this covertly when they admit he may have been a Goth, though they want you to believe the Goths were wildmen or tribal people of Northern Europe, when they weren't. They were early Vikings, and the Vikings were also not savages. They were simply Phoenicians that had settled further north. They were the purple people by another name, sometimes squabbling with their cousins in the South. But I now assume most of these old wars were like the modern ones we have unwound: entirely on paper or otherwise faked, in order to gather taxes for “defense”, create patriotism, and control local populations.

Here is what we are told of the Huns:

According to European tradition, they were first reported living east of the Volga River, in an area that was part of Scythia at the time.[1] By 370 AD, the Huns had arrived on the Volga, causing the westwards movement of Goths and Alans.[2] By 430, they had established a vast, but short-lived, empire on the Danubian frontier of the Roman empire in Europe.

A vast empire was created in sixty years? Really? Five years later under Attila they signed the famous Treaty of Margus with Rome, by which **Rome paid tribute to the Huns**. You read that right, Rome was not paid a tribute, Rome *paid* the tribute, and it wasn't a few cows or coins or virgins, it was 700 pounds of gold a year. From Rome to the Huns. **In 449 that was tripled to 2,100 pounds of gold.** Key on that, please. Two years later Attila fought the Roman army in Gaul, then—as if that weren't enough—he invaded Italy the very next year (452). And Attila wasn't attacking via guerrilla warfare or attacking small villages. In Gaul he attacked Orleans, a big city even then (by the standards of the time), and in Italy he marched on Rome. He might have sacked it, but was met personally by Pope Leo and paid handsomely to leave. Attila allegedly died the next year and his Empire almost immediately collapsed and disappeared into mist. Convenient, eh? He takes thousands of pounds of gold, rides off on a horse, and is never heard from again.

So an Empire capable of defeating the Roman Empire came from nowhere, was led by no one, and disappeared completely in just 70 years? I remind you the Roman Empire had been around for 1200 years by that time. To say this story makes no sense is a vast understatement. Which means it must be covering some greater truth. It looks to me like these wars were staged as the excuse for moving huge sums of gold out of the Roman treasuries and stashing them somewhere else. But where? You can be sure it wasn't “Attila's Court”. Which reminds me to show you this:



Territory under Hunnic control, c. 450 AD	
Capital	Attila's Court
Common languages	Hunnic Gothic Various tribal languages
Government	Tribal Confederation
King or chief	
• 370s?	Balamber?
• c. 395 – ?	Kursich and Basich
• c. 400–409	Uldin
• c. 412 – ?	Charaton
• c. 420s–430	Octar and Rugila
• 430–435	Rugila
• 435–445	Attila and Bleda
• 445–453	Attila

That's from the Wiki page on “Huns”. Notice the capital of the Hunnic Empire. **Attila's Court**. You have to laugh. So the Huns didn't even have a capital? No city or town, eh? Just a tent in some field, I guess, with a few goats and pigs. That's convenient in a way, since when Hunland went extinct in 453 there was no clean up. No buildings to raze, ones that might have been excavated later. Nothing but a few tattered flags and furred helmets (which have also not been found).

Best guess is the gold never left Rome or Byzantium. It was just looted from the treasuries and moved to private banks owned by the Phoenicians . . . like now. Fake tributes: war profiteering in its most direct form. They don't do that much anymore*, though the current cons are barely more complex. See the current Golden Dome con, the AI data centers con, the nuclear weapons con, the serial killers con, the Presidential assassination cons, the Israeli hostages con, the vaccines con, the fluoride con, the egg shortage con, the bitcoin con, the Fort Knox con, the school shootings con, the exploding airplanes con, the 911 con, the Jan6 con, the genital herpes con, the 1 in 3 raped con, the quantum mechanics con, the electron orbital con, the Higgs Boson con, the Mars lander con, the nuclear reactor on the Moon con, and the on and on and on and on and on and on con.

*Although, now that I think of it, they do. See for example the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk after WWI, where Russia agreed to pay Germany six billion marks. So they now call it “war reparations”. Trotsky agreed to pay Carl **Adolf Maximilian Hoffmann** six billion marks, basically, which confirms my theory, since the Hoffmanns were big Jewish bankers, of course. After WWII we saw a similar thing, where Germany paid around five trillion euros in gold, industrial assets, and forced labor (slavery) and paid another 88 billion euros to fake victims of the Holocaust. Not many people know this:

The Allies finally agreed for German reparations to be paid in the following forms: [2]

- **Dismantling of the German industry**
- **Transferring all manufacturing equipment, machinery and machine tools to the Allies**
- **Transferring all railroad cars, locomotives and ships to the Allies**
- **Confiscation of all German investments abroad**
- **All gold, silver and platinum in bullion or coin form held by any person/institution in Germany**
- **All foreign currency**
- **All patents and research data relevant to military application and processes**
- **Requisition of current German industrial production and resource extraction**
- **Forced labour provided by the German population**

That's straight from Wikipedia. And did all those assets go to the US Treasury or the private US Federal Reserve, owned by the bankers? We aren't told but you can guess.